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'I stand before you at attention: look at me for a moment before you turn to something else.'

(Ghetto,2003)

Within this dissertation, I have researched and discussed the different lives and environments of Ghettos with a focus on mental health. 'Ghetto' by Oliver Chanarin and Adam Broomberg have made this book open the eyes of us to see the conditions and environments that the mental ill are living in. 'Ghetto' is an eye opening book into the world of the mentailly ill and how the patients

that we don't get to see live and hear how they feel and cope with their illness and if they are happy.

Ghettos are a reality in an imperfect world. People – displaced and marginalised - are often disregarded; a problem we'd like to forget, whether they are forced into ghettos by war, famine, economic injustice, discrimination, or reasons related to their mental health.

In Ghetto, a photographic project in which the artists Adam Broomberg and Oliver Chanarin explore the varied concept of the 'ghetto' and, in so doing, encounter many of these issues, we are asked to re-humanise people often regarded only as a 'mass' – a problem to be ignored – rather than individuals, or people connected by race, belief, political stance etc., who are rarely afforded dignity in popular modes of representation.

Using words to tell a story is not always enough proof has always been a critical element in anyone's sleeves to rush or believe so this gives photography one purpose to capture and proof what is said and give it validation. Adam Broomberg and Oliver Chanarin, when editors and photographers of 'COLORS' magazine, started a journey going to 12 ghettos starting in a refugee camp in Tanzania. This book will be my main source and focus within my dissertation. The book has created a eye opening dissuasion

This image, Romona 76 (Figure 1) an elderly lady in an eerie or uncanny atmospheric room with pale and wastie walls in an over crowded room, sitting on a patient bed surrounded by others; she

is the only one that is responsive and aware of the photo. It is not a self or a model posing. The room has a cold and vibe that reflects on the index of the book. The image content makes us express emotion created by the image; this is where photography has developed and upgraded to have that effect on people and knowledge to do so.

Boomborg and Chanarin created an eye opening piece of work in Rene Vallejo Psychiatric Hospital in Cuba. The set of images (Figure 2&3) consists of patients of the Hospital and given the power to take their own photo using a shutter release cable. They have given the patient the power but does this demonstrate the lack of power they hold? Do the patients feel as if they have a choice in how the image looks? Do they think they are making these images on their own or are they being coerced. Is our role as viewers meant to feel pity on them or is the view of these images showing us that we should be grateful for our own situations as theirs' are worse.

Patients at this hospital have been placed there for several things, having no family or a home to go to. Mental health diagnoses have become hard for families to help or even keep the individual safe in the environment they find themselves in. Are they happy here; they have freedom and security; however, wanting to be here because you have to be here, is that a valid reason? Are they so dazed in their comfortable lives that they might not question if they have any freedom or control? Have they been made to feel so relaxed they don't want to leave so in the long run, no action taken if they change their minds about their happy lives? Mentally ill people already have their own fears with their minds and what could happen to them. This does give them a lack of control in their day to day life as well however with a few some of the patients there have made

the decision to put themselves into the hospitals to help so they can be happy and live the life they feel they deserve this shows they do have somewhat of control and they used it for good, good in their future.

The term "ghetto" originated from the name of the Jewish quarter in Venice, Italy. Venetian authorities compelled the city's Jews to live in the quarter, which was established in 1516. According to Encyclopedia, (2019) Ghettos were used to isolate hundreds of Jews to separate them from their non-Jewish neighbours. The conditions of these Ghettos were miserable. With lack of materials and equipment the only real option is DIY. Using old Tarpaulin to make roofs and anything else they were able to get their hands on for free to help them survive through all weathers. They live amongst everything they own and family in a small room that includes their own rubbish. The states of the locations have rubbish and broken objects as they do not have the facilities to take rubbish regularly.

The conditions vary around the world, in India, the conditions are harrowing and shocking. Dharavi is a locality in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, and is considered to be one of Asia's largest slums. This image (Figure 4) is a clear image of what these people are living with and what little they really have. Even the blue sky and warm texture can not be overshadowed by the lack of support and sadness these people have to endure. You can sit there and compare your house and clothes to this image.. What looks like small Lego design blocks are what these people call home using whatever material they can get their hands on, using their initiative to survive

Rene Vallejo is a Hospital where patients can choose to be there for their health or for their mental health, and many of them speak of not waiting to leave because they don't have anywhere to go. They are made to stay by their own situation. Because staying here is better than leaving and having nothing but freedom itself. Paula, 96 the hospital is freer than her home. 'For Paula the Hospital is freer than her home and for patients who still live fulltime in the hospital' (Ghetto, 2003) This is a very different attitude; there aren't rules that restrict them from being them; they are free to roam and feel at home.

However, in Mexico, this image shows a very different way they live in a more domestic-looking environment, which doesn't require them to use their materials to make their lives easier. One very noticeable difference is the colours in the walls. In the Instituto de Readaptacion Social (Institute of Social Re-adaptation), it is a very different environment. In this institution, with its prison layout, you don't have a say. These people have been forced to be here instead of being asked to go or doing it for their safety. These patients have been forced here to keep them away from society; they are here to carry out sentences. The conditions are far from what Rene Vallejo Psychiatric Hospital In Cuba demonstrates. There the environment is laid back and more home-like in comparison to the prison conditions of the Instituto de Readaptacion Social.

There are high security measures for the safety of the doctors and patients making it a controlled setting. After a search in November 2001, prison authorities at Culican prison found the following items; 3 Kitchen knives, 90 handmade Knife, 20 icepicks, 20 sharpened screwdrivers, and four hammers (Ghetto, 2003)

While countries such as Australia have a comprehensive health care system encompassing mental health issues, vulnerable groups such as those with substance abuse problems, youth, and those living in isolated or rural areas, risk falling through the cracks. (A.Bergamin,2010)

Bergamin talks with great feeling that many families and people are not being treated for their disorders when they have been recognized. They are born with a lack of understanding or awareness of their illness “At other times and out of shame, they are simply locked in a room. However, this is not an occurrence limited to developing countries” they are two sides to how they could be handled.

The images of eyes, (Figure 5) unblinking and the size of buildings, stared down from the slum on a hill—Rio de Janeiro's oldest favela, Morro da Providência—and into the heart of the city (R. Khatchadourian, 2011). In this visually compelling piece of work, JR a French photographer and street artist flypost large black-and-white photographic images in public locations has used a place where many people feel pity or down upon.

He has given people a reason to look, and this is also showing people who may not be aware of what may be going on in these slums. This work is very educational due to the story behind them. In interviews (Youtube,2017), he discussed what he has had in the past pieces and projects and what it needs; it is loud and bold but not over-complicated to where the viewer can not understand it. The black and white images stand out among the dusty desert type of colours that

the surroundings. JR decided to photograph the faces, and more specifically the eyes, of women from all over the world and then to paste them on different construction. These women are the victims of war, rape and political or religious fanaticism. He chose the eyes because they speak about a person. You can see someone's sadness through their eyes, their life. It makes it very personal to you. JR makes you look into the eyes of these victims; it is as if you are talking to them, understanding their horrific experience.

Chanarin and Broomberg interviewed patients at Rene Vallejo Psychiatric Hospital in Cuba , some elderly and lonely, some with severe mental conditions. It is very interesting to see on what scale do you have to be on for you to be considered unable to look after yourself and need to be put into a facility like this. 'We can determine the reclaim in which the man of madness and the man of reason' (M. Foucault, 1961). Foucault has a firm opinion of these topics. His books *Madness and Civilization*, *A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason* talks about how to define madness as an excellent centre discussion.

From the middle ages when insanity was considered part of everyday life, fools and madmen walked the streets to the point when these people began to be considered a threat. Asylums were built for the first time. (M. Foucault) Before these places were created, they were free to do what they wanted not pills not checks but had these places given them control and freedom in their own minds, they own thoughts, to sit down and be able to have dinner. Mental illness is not just conditions such as schizophrenia when you see what's not there or depression where you are battling your thoughts and demons. Is everyone with a mental illness a danger? Depression,

Anorexia cause harm to the person whether its cutting themselves or trying to take their own life including starving yourself this affects the people around them mentally too. Schizophrenia is one of the worst to have but many people live with control medicines to help them. Choosing to take these medications to help them or not is where they decide if they are a danger to themselves and the others around them. The definition of Danger is ‘the possibility of suffering harm or injury.’ Possibility being the key word. That it can be controlled and they can live normal lives and do not have to be labeled as dangerous.

Foucault analyses Goya's Madhouse. The Madhouse or Asylum (Figure 6) is an oil-on-panel painting by Francisco de Goya. The image contains 2 dozen people in a room, some naked and some clothes. A couple of them look like they are fighting. Is this what Goya has seen or is it how he thinks asylum looks? In this image there is no control, these busilongs were to help contain and help these people. Chanarin and Brooberg have created a similar image taken in Lukole Refugee Camp Tanzania (Figure 7) The image is a photograph in a hot and very deserted place with a large crowd of people many look sad or eminalless and don't seem to have shoes on. Comparing these images is simple the postures on the people in these images show large similarities and do not seem to be there all together by chance. However the surroundings from the two images are different from Goy's locked in space to this image that gives these people a wise choice of movement.

With Goya's oil painting the overall look of it is dark and discomfort while looking at it was intentional. Looking at this painting at first glance tells you it's dark. Lack of colour black and dark colours are considered sad and uneasy. Are Broomberg and Chanarin doing justice to the

patients in the images are they giving them all they could for them to make or create a good image or are they giving a lack of to show to the viewers they don't have much to make people feel sorry for them. This could be a way to make people feel bad so they want to help but is what they are letting the parents portray the correct image.

With JR's work he forces people to look at it by making them the largest scales he can do and placing them on buildings so you won't be able to miss it. He wants people to know what he's doing and what he knows and sees. With Broberg and Chanarin they have only made a book which might not be able to get as many people attending. People who know them and what they do are likely to get the book and learn more. JR has made any person adult or child have the ability to have the option to go and find out more on his images or if they choose to walk past and ignore it or even just stand there and admire it. He is still getting the audience and effect that the images were made for.

Goya's forms and figures are born out of nothing. Foucault talked about Van Gogh highly as if he admired that Gogh never let his madness compromise his paintings and never stopped creating what he enjoyed or needed to create. Van Gogh knew that his madness and his work were incompatible. Insanity is an absolute break with works of art. Gogh painted while his mind was mad and Goya painted the mad. Gogh painted brightly colored oil paintings of sunflowers and landscapes. Goya painted a dark and over showing painting of an asylum. Who looks mad when you look at these pieces of art? Gogh was free enough to paint what he wanted to or what he wanted to.

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Figures

Figure 1



Figure 2&3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

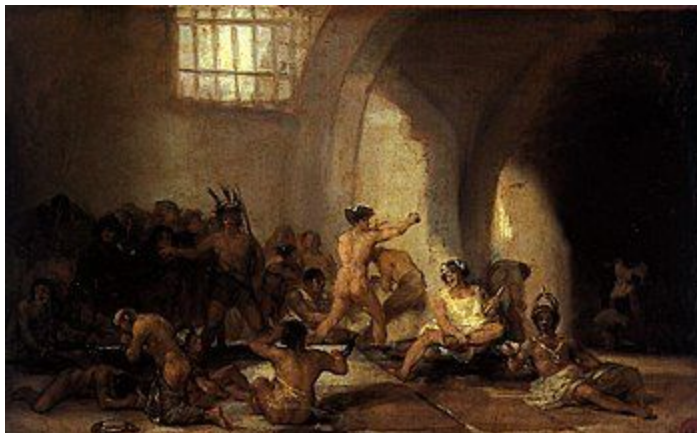
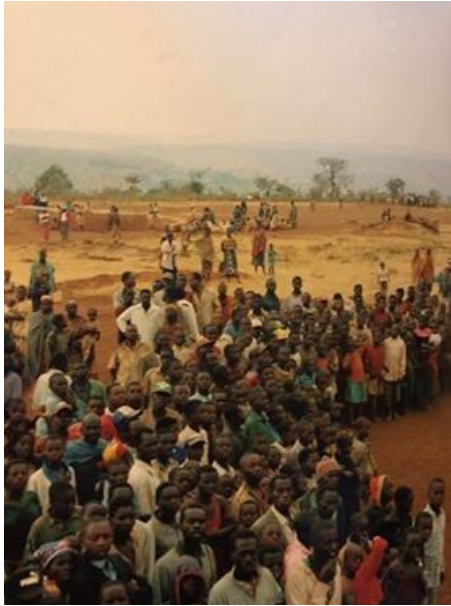


Figure 7



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